t resigns his peace to casules the course of his life to be fortuitious inadvertencies livers up himself to the un d, and loses all that constancy, which constitute the chiefe

### dvertisements.

UMBIAN COLLEGE In the District of Columbia. ED on the most liberal princip ered by an Act of Congress-the President, and Heads of Re he National Government, and tizens through the county-in my and delightful eminence all

f Washington, north of the sident of the United States, and iles of the Capitol—this lists an encouraging prospect of a aracter, and extensive usefulnes aracter, and extensive usefulca istees ardently hope that in the ollege will be found all that only in a national University. All half the different states in the line in the circle of the first years of yards of sixty names have been

the lists of students. the lists of students.

Immencement day will be am
Wednesday in December, as
year will begin annually, the m
y in January. At either of
coung gentlemen are invited to
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gentle College. They will be
other times, also, as circumsta

er proper. dollars a week; and the whois ges, including tuition, banks, washing, &c. &c. have, in no to two hundred dollars a year. to two hundred dollars a year. tf

CHARD S. COXE

moved into the District of Color pened his OFFICE in Georgia happy to attend to the business may intrust it to him; whether al kind, or in relation to claims a a, in Washington, Alexandra

Gill's Commentarie

WOODWARD has extended me for selling the above in 65 Sheep, and \$40 in Cali bins d orders must be post paid lphia, Feb. 1.

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## WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

No. 7.

Columbian Star.

MINITEE OF THE GENERAL CON TION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday,

AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET,

WASHINGTON CITY. .-Three dollars per annum, if paid in or within six months after subscribfor dollars, should payment be deferred

herisements by the square, 50 cents, for secceeding insertion, 25 cents. or person, for obtaining five responsible ers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis munications for the Columbian Star, all be addressed to the Rev. James D.

the editor: Letters on business, to 8. MERHAN, the publisher, post paid. and any society for Missionary or il regularly contribute to the on College, shall be entitled to the

### communications.

ring communication. The subject is an rant one, and we wish that our brethren mid more frequently furnish us with dissions of this and similar topics .- The cortion of existing evils in our church must effected, by pointing them out distinctly, of proving their injurious effects. This ke most appropriately belongs to our Her brethren in the ministry, who have beone familiar with the existing state of gs, and whose opinions claim respect, nive importance from their experience. suspect that our correspondent is one of has. He handles his subject ably, and

FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR. THE EVIL OF THE PRACTICE OF HIRING

SPEL MINISTERS BY THE YEAR ONLY. he importance of a regular gospel minis seriously appreciated by all the usefible truth. They bid the heralds employed, and reasonably compensational admitted by all candid men, and abundy proved by scripture. None but infiand those who in some way are their ljutors, will clamour and scoff at their proper support, and regular wages, other men of talents, integrity and ng ministers, that they be not imd upon by wicked me:., is evident, both ush to afford sufficient opportunity for untance with their piety, gifts, docand manner of life. When they are cantly acquainted, and church and mindy improper after that, for the people im to preach to them by the year and for the following reasons.

lany ministers wish for a home, where can quietly repose like other men; and are utterly averse to frequent removals. ha course would put them out of their gess in useful literature, and theology, for ever prevent their rising to that a degree of usefulness in Zion, which a would enable e settled mode of living would enable a to at ain. And besides, the fatigue, circumspection, and even of frequently forming new connec-

e not small. hen ministers often remove, many ect that something must be wrong ere; and chuiches and societies beare of this, and not being willing to commonly ready to charge it all to ster's account. And after a few rehe may labour under jealousies and s, not easily to be eradicated; and apson when his hair was lost, he s pious zeal think to go out and do nce is gone: it has been underminose who ought to have been his and supporters.

know of no scripture rule which the duty of churches and societies a minister by the year only. The tarried days, weeks, months, or place, as providence opened the f a church and minister be mutually why not agree to dwell together ual edification and satisfaction? eman, no judicious people, would longer connexion.

a minister and people are happito God, to unsettle and start every sent minister.

thing from the foundation (as respects | Brother Prudence then rose, and moved church and minister) once a year, and so for an adjournment of the meeting for one keep matters always fluctuating? This week, that they might take time for refleckeep matters always fluctuating? This week, that they might take time for reflection on such weighty business; but his modisaffected brethren, and to all the enemies of God and religion to do their utmost against laws lost, for Mr. Hypocrisy immediate-God and religion, to do their utmost against the minister and church once a year. The disaffected (and such there always will be towards good men) will not fail to avail these difficulties coming on, and that this was the only time he had seen to save the church and society by dismissing the miniswait for the minister. They will begin months before the year is out to complain that they are not fed with the preaching. No He then paused-and grouned-and sat measures of sanctification, faithfulness or usefulness in the minister will secure him (by a small majority) to dismiss the minisfrom the imputation of pride, of being a hireling, of being partial in the church, of being designedly pointed in his preaching, bitterly. Brother Humble said he thought conversation was such, that (as I always ex-&c. As the time for electing a pastor draws they ought to keep a day of fasting and near, they will be increasingly on the alert. prayer. Now they will not hesitate to represent him as weak, ignorant, lacking in hiety, and really wicked; that the cause is suffering spoots of the work sacred to the cause of that union is departed; that the church is sinking; and that the church and society proses, or other evangelical ob- can never flourish under the labours of such a man. They will then urge that something of the General Convention, or of the must be done immediately, or all is gone. And it is too common for such wickedness to be carried on under the sanctimonious garb of extraordinary love and zeal for God. and great concern for the good of the church. This forms the climax of their hypocrisy and guilt, and renders their designs impervious to the unwary. Hence they are truly dangerous; for most men have their influence, and their friends, whom they can en-list when they make great exertions. And besides, the glare of such uncommon love and zeal for God and religion, will induce the multitude, and even weaker Christians ence, and their friends, whom they can enthe multitude, and even weaker Christians, could inherit eternal life, and this greatly ofto hope, that at least they are honest to themselves; and to think it improper for calamity, there had appeared the comthe church to deal with them at present for slandering their minister, and for their other crooked and contrary conduct.

Their word begins to eat as doth a canker. The church and society begins to feel themselves in serious difficulty. Just before the wished-for day comes, these sowers of discord begin to cry up love and union in the church, and to descant largely on the by the way, that all must agree with them in putting away the minister. The people in the best taste, yet no one, in putting away the minister. The people sent their former minister (Mr. Faithful) meet. Mr. Wolf is chosen Moderator, Mr. as being too particular and contracted in his Fox Secretary. All is confusion. Brother doctrines, and too pointed in his preaching; Fearful cries out, What shall we do? We are all coming to ruin. Brother Timorous exclaims, That blessed man of God has long preached here, and my soul has been fed by him, and the Lord has made use of him to work reformations, and to build up the church in this place; but now all looks like be cross "God speed," and wish them desolation. I see not but we may as well give up first as last. He then sat down and wept. Then Mr. Mutiny and his associates give up first as last. He then sat down and wept. Then Mr. Mutiny and his associates affected to be uncommonly tender and condescending. They now pretended much concern for the cause, and for this dear church and people. They would now condescend to any thing, they would do any thing, they would confess any thing, or they would pay any thing for preaching, if the ter, and obtain a more suitable man. They would now acknowledge he was a good man, church would only just dismiss that miniswould now acknowledge he was a good man, and that they had said too much against him, and that it he could now be stripture and observation. They him, and that it he could now be they would unite in recommending him.—

And then added, but don't you see that good And then added, but don't you see that good as he may be, he don't answer our turn, and

that we never can get along with him?

Brother Tremble then said, the minister I highly prize. No other man can fill his are mutually satisfied, then it seems place to me; and I am sorry to find he has so many enemies. I heard brother Hard say in company that he could not get along with his preaching. Brother Tipple told me he was much tried with him. I also heard brethren Prayerless, Negligence, Backslider, and others of like description, say that it always seemed as though he was interrupt their studies; obstruct their preaching right against them. I was also much surprised the other day when I saw Messrs. Atheist, Deist, Universalist, Nothingarian, and others at a tavern, and they spoke very disrespectfully of him as a narrow-minded, superstitious, enthusiastic man. And Mr. Christ-tian told me that our minister carried points quite too far respecting the doctrine of the Trinity, the God-man, the immortal soul, and eternal damnation. Also Mr. Arminian said he considered him to be very unsound in the faith. He further added that he had lately heard Messrs. Blasphemer, Drunkard, Swearer, Gambler, Debauchee, Sabbath-breaker, and many others of like reputation, at Mr. Profane's grog-shop laugh about his hell-fire preach-They even went so far as to say that if what he preached was true, "Alas for us!"-He then closed by saying, that for at other times, but alas! his strength peace sake, he would even consent to dismiss the minister, hoping that some other man might be obtained who would give more general satisfaction. Mr. Fox seized the moment, and offered a resolution to dismiss the minister immediately. Mr. Guile seconded the motion. Brother Candour then rose, and objected to the motion, and three times begged to be heard, while he might render his reasons, but in vain, for all was confusion. Mr. Evil-design then told them that he knew of two worthy ministers of great celebrity who might be had immediately, viz. Mr. Any-thing, and Mr. Time-server, who were well bred gentlen en, and of what use can it be to the church, that they never failed to suit all descriptions of men who were displeased with their pre-

ly rose, and after heaving a deep sigh, said God had put into our hands) entreated the that with great pain he had long beheld church to know when they were well off, down. The motion was then put and carried ter. At this, brethren Wise, Candour, Pru-

Then brother Perseverance (doubting the integrity of the opposing party) immediately drew up a subscription to hire Mr. Orthodox to preach with them. But Mr. Mutiny, who was so pliable a little while ago, when he wished to have the minister dismissed, would subscribe but two dollars and fifty cents, though he was very rich. His party all took the same course. They would now condescend to nothing, they would do nothing, they would confess nothing, theywould pay nothing to any amount for preaching; neither would they now recommend the dismissed minister. But it was soon discovered that brother Hard had become a Socinian, and then none wonderfended him. To add to all the rest of the mencement of a good work of God, which seemed wholly suppressed by the discord

In the midst of this calamity, Mr. Anything moved his family and effects into the town, and preached frequently in the circle of the disaffected, and soon won them over to his views. Indeed they were much in his interest before he came. He also collected too precise in his way; and that he greatly lacked that universal charity which (he said) all gospel ministers ought to possess He very handsomely complimented their good sense in dismissing such a bigoted minister as he was. He also publicly preached and insisted that people were not so wicked, nor their conduct so offensive to Deity, as they had been taught by the coldhearted, hard-hearted ministers of the day. In some circles he would insist on repent ance, faith and holiness, (though he was careful never to define either) and would seem to have more love and zeal than the whole community besides. In other company he would insinuate that secret prayer, self-denial, self-examination, and a close walk with God, were unnecessary formalities, and mere scrupulosities; and that those who neglected these things, and were kind to their families and neighbours, and wronged no man, stood high in the Divine favour, and bid fairer for heaven than those who exhorted and prayed so much. Such preaching had the effect which it was calcuated to produce. It drew the whole barroom club. They would attend his lectures by day or night; but a bar-room club they still remained, only they were far more hardened in sin by his preaching, and vastly more the children of hell than former-

After a while, deacon Diligence called a special church meeting, but it was thinly attended, for some were disaffected, and would not come: some were so discouraged that they had no heart to come; some had their minds infected by Mr. Any-thing's preaching, and they cared little whether he church should rise or fall, and they staid away. Those who came, were clothed in sackcloth, and strewed the way with tears. They often sighed and wrung their hands for anguish on account of the desolations made in Zion; and because so flourishing a church was so scattered in a cloudy and dark day. When they came together they all sat down and wept, and it was some time before they could compose their minds for business. At length brother Steadfast was appointed Moderator, and he called on brother Fervent to pray; and he prayed very solemnly and ably. It was thought by some, that they could see his prayers enter them; and they endeavoured to comfort prayer. and encourage their brethren. Then brother Query rose and said, My brethren, the time was when we were all travelling together in love and peace, and the society was flourishing. Our minister was pious, studious and faithful. His labours were abundantly owned of God, at home and abroad. But a little while ago, a happy re-

Then Mr. Sagacity rose, and calmly replied. Mr. Query's observations are much in point, and his question ought to be an-

society met as usual to hire our minister another year. We were then generally well suited with Mr. Faithful our late pastor, and were desirous of hiring him again for one year. I then (appreciating the prize God had put into our hands) entreated the and if possible to secure that man, not for a year only, but during mutual agreement. But I was told that it was the custom of this church and society, and of many others to hire ministers by the year, and that if we could but engage him another year, all would be well. I spoke again to the same effect, but could not be heard. So he was engaged for a year; but his soundness in doctrine and faithfulness in preaching and pected) it drew upon him the displeasure of the erroneous in doctrine, and the profane and dissolute in practice. And false professors, and time-servers in religion could not relish his preaching. But with prudent measures and with steadfastness in the church, all this might have been managed and overcome, if the minister had only been more permanently settled. But hiring by the year has given all this advantage to the enemy, and occasioned "all this harm and loss;" and a continuation of this method may for ever blast the fairest prospects, and ruin the best churches, and send away the best, and most faithful ministers. There are always some in all churches who are unhappy, let things go as they may. The licentious and unruly never fail to oppose all ministers who insist on order in the house of God. The erring will never be suited with sound doctrine, and our method of en-

gaging a minister annually gives all such the fairest opportunity of rallying all their forces, and concentrating all their energies against the minister and church, once a year, to the utmost possible advantage; and if the minister will not yield to them, they will not fail to use the advantage given them; and they will carry their point or rend the church, if it be in their power. This method leaves the door open for good ministers to be for ever harassed, and for churches to be always vexed and worried; and no reformation can be wrought in the house of The spoiling of a new raiment, to mend

And besides all this, ministers are not all of which indeed "no man" is guilty. spirit, they have flesh and blood as well as Taking then the following paraphrase of other men. Of course, they need a house and home, and the comforts of life as well them as we have. But if they are employed only by the year, every thing is under perpetual and pressing uncertainty, and such uncertainty as no other class of men will endure. In this way, how can they bny land, build houses, plant orchards &c, when the greatest probability is, that before they can pay for this land, or finish their house, they may be turned off, as our beloved pastor has been; and then they must depart without their property, or sell at a great loss, and then, perhaps, go away in debt. And others, and notwithstanding their gray hairs may be found in the way of righteousness, and in the service of God and of the church, yet probably the rising generation, forgetting that they have worn out in the service of the church, and that under God, they owe their present prosperity, and dignified standing to their labours, which have nearly exhausted their fountain of life; yet finding them not so entire as formerly, they may take the advantage of an annual meeting to crowd them off in their old age, to their great grief, and to the ruining of their temporal interest. In this ungrateful way churches may bring down their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave, than which, few things can be more cruel, or more offensive to God. And now my advice is, that we stop this course immediately, and in future, when we find a good minister, with whom we can agree, to

engage him during mutual satisfaction. Brother Faint-heart said he fully concurred with what brother Sagacity had said, but it looked to him as though all exertion was now in vain, for the church was divided, and a part of the members, (in all probability) lost from the church for life; and the society scattered, and broken up.

Brother Hope said he was not discouraged, for he considered the church now to be stronger than it was six months ago, because those members who had left them had for months been only so many dead weights, and that they had scattered the society. He further said, that if God in mercy should pour out a spirit of prayer, things would soon change for the better.

Brother Devout, who had hitherto sat silent, and wept most of the time, now suddenly rose, and requested that without delay within the vail, and this put new life into they would appoint a day of fasting and

Brother Contrite seconded the motion, and added that he earnestly desired that the intervening space might be spent in solemn self-examination, repentance and deep abasement before God, for the sins which have been the procuring cause of these sore chastisements; and that each member abroad. But a little while ago, a happy re-vival was commencing, but now all seems his mind, What have I done? They then like one wide waste. And I seriously ask, unanimously appointed the next Thursday what can be the cause of all this mischief?

P. S. Nothing has been written with design either to hinder or disapprove minisswered. And now, my brethren, you will ters' itinerating, going on missions, or reremember, that at our annual meeting moving, when Providence points the way for about fifteen months ago, the church and either pastor or people. FOR THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Criticism on Matt. ix. 16. No man futteth a piece of new cloth unto an old garm nt. for that which is put to fill up, taketh from the garment, and the rent is made worse.

Various expositions of this obscure text have been given, by commentators; the most common of which is, that the new cloth means unfulled cloth, which, when it shrinks by wearing, makes the rent worse. But tho' the stretching of a patch might tear the garment, I cannot understand how its shrinking could. Dr. GILL, whose commentary is remarkable for its manly attempt at all diffi-culties, takes no notice of this; in which he is mitated by HENRY, BURKETT, and even the critical WHITBY. Dr. Guyse paraphrases it thus, "to make use of a piece of new strong cloth to patch up a hole in an old rotten garment would be very disagreable, and when it comes to be strained would occasion a worse rent than before." But this is contrary to experience. Every labourer knows that to have his worn garment patched with new strong cloth makes it bear straining much better; if not, the business of patching would be seldom prace tised. He offers another construction in a note, viz. that " when the man who puts the new cloth to the old garment, sees what a botch it makes, he tears it out again," thus the rent is made worse! This would be ludicrous enough.

Without any further reference to commentators (as I possess no others on the passage) I will venture an interpretation: taking for a key the parallel passage, Luke v. 36. No man putteth a piece of a new garment on an old: if otherwise, then both the new maketh a rent, and the piece that was taken out of the new, agreeth not with the old. Here it is said of the patch twice, that it is A PIECE OF A NEW GARMENT," and we see at once the absurdity of cutting up a new dress in order to mend an old one.

The expression used by each evangelist, no man putteth" &c. shows the act mentioned to be contrary to common sense, and never done: which certainly i no true of patching old clothes with new pieces. that which is old is, however, an absurdity

according to L the difficulty disappears from the narration as others, and they have as good a right to of the other evangelists.-" No man putteth a hiece of a new garment upon an old (one,) otherwise, then the new (piece) maketh a rent (in the garment out of which it was taken) and the piece that was taken out of the new, agreeth not with the old. Thus the rent which) is made (is) worse (than that which s mended.)

It should be remembered that this illustration was given when our Saviour was questioned by John's disciples; and appears intended to intimate that it would be injurious to mix old testament and new testafurther, ministers are growing old as well as ment things. Were the old dispensation to be patched with some parts of the new, it would injure the new; therefore let it pass away, and be wholly supplanted by that GRANVILLE. which is better. -( N. Y. ) January 25.

## Missionary.

FROM THE MISSIONARY HERALD, FOR PEBRUARY

SANDWICH ISLANDS. From the journal of the Mission at Woa hoo, of Dec. 1821, it appears that Kaahoomanoo, the queen of Tamahamaha, the former king of Woahoo, has been dangerously sick. She is a person of much influence, and is now the principal counsellor of the young king. She is a more popular ruler than any other at the islands. Mr. and Mrs. Bingham have frequently visited her in her affliction, and, at her desire, Mr. Bingham has repeatedly prayed with her. She was attended by two skilful Russian physicians, providentially at the island. Hopes were entertained of her recovery. Another chief was also dangerously ill; and being desirous to hear about "the Christian's God and Saviour," was also visited and instructed.-In January last, the new printing-office was opened, and the first printing-press erected. The instruction of a school—the maintenance of preaching and public worship on the Sabbath—the acquisition of the language the printing of elementary books-visiting and instructing from house to house-cultivating the land-Christian treatment of foreigners-improvement of the youth and chitdren, and transmitting to the Board an account of their labours, with fervent prayer for Divine direction in all things, were the subjects of constant attention. On the 30th of December, a Russian vessel was at Woahoo, and a gratifying account is given of the friendly disposition of its commander in relation to the mission established at this island. The officers made a donation to the mission of seven golden ducats, and eighty

six Spanish dollars. On the first day of the new year, 1822, after noticing the arrival of seasonable and valuable supplies from Boston, the journal proceeds:

Alphabet of the Language.

We received, also, two copies of the New Zealand Grammar and Vocabulary; and were happy to see at once such a striking resemblance between the language of the Sandwich and Society Islands. This work will afford us considerable aid in settling the orthography of this language:

beheld on those islands.

are much in want of them.

Messrs. Bingham and Thurston entered, soon after, "Kaahoomanoo was sitting on with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. her couch, the king and his wives being king treated the missionaries with kindness; but they soon retired, leaving the company to express their grief without interruption.

islands, were at Hanarooah, in December. their places of residence. Boka discovered ganization of the Faculty. a great interest in the first operations of the

printing press.

#### DOMESTIC.

CHEROKEE MISSION AT BRAINERD.

From the journal of this mission of August last, the establishment at this station was increasing in its credit and influence; and many of the Indians now consider it the mark of a narrow mind not to discern the advantages of Christian instruction and education. A lad, who had some time since deserted the school, was brought back by his father, and again placed in the charge of the mission. The father spoke by an interpreter whom he brought with him, and expressed his satisfaction in the regulations at Brainerd. One who had been proverbially wicked, had been greatly reformed; and had requested employment at the station, that he might receive religious instruc-

Youths from the Foreign Mission School. the elder of the two, is professedly pious.

Nov. 24, two young men, members of the school, were examined as to their hope in Christ. They were about 20 years of vies of age, and were favourably received. One a full blooded Cherokee, the other a half ments.

Enlarged desires respecting Education.

manifested a desire to be sent to the Fo- reign affairs. A communication of a curireign Mission School. We think these desires have been excited by seeing the improvement of the young Choctaws, and hearing from them concerning the good people of the north. We learn, also, that some of the elder Cherokees have, by the same determined to adopt this; but as the queen means, been excited greatly to desire that their sons may be favoured with the same been ordered to retire to Quinta del Ramalprivileges. One man said, he loved his

be willing to have them all go, even if he should never see them again; and that he did it at his own expense.

The mission to this station was strengthof Mr. Isaac Proctor and wife, from New-Hampshire; and on the 30th, by the arrivat of Mr. Frederic Ellsworth and wife, from tower, where the natives have, for some time, been very anxious for a school.

TALONEY.

The latest intelligence from this station is of a very encouraging nature. A spirit of inquiry on religious subjects was evidently gaining ground. Several were anxious for their salvation, and a few were indulging hopes, recently entertained, that they had been introduced into the spiritual kingdom of God's dear Son. At Brainerd, Elliot, Mayhew, and other

stations among the Indians, a considerable number of youths, of both sexes, are taken into the mission families, and receive English names, according to the wishes of the benefactor. The expense is \$30 a year for cach. There is room for others, at the places above named.

The Foreign Mission School at Cornwall, Con. affords great advantages for the education of heathen youtl.s, who are providentially cast on our shores, or brought from the shades of the wilderness. The govern ment of the United States has allowed \$100 a year, for each of four youths, who spent four years at the school: and a benevolent individual supports a young Cherokee there at the same or a greater expense. Other suital young men will be received on the same terms. Almost all the pupils have hitherto received the benefits of the institution gratuitously.

## Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

James Cropper, Captain Marshall, arrived in the Bay on Saturday evening from Liverpool. London advices to the evening of the 30th Dec. and Liverpool papers to the Ist ult. inclusive, are received at the Gazette

The most important news is the fact of the resignation of the Duke de Montmorency, and the official note addressed by M. de Villele, who had been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, ad interim, in the place of the Duke, to the French Ministers at Madric. The London Courier of the 30th, from which we make our extracts contains its

Cox,) who seems to take as lively an inter-est in the Missionary enterprise, as any of ment energetically expressed the intentions fleet was also much injured by a fire from the windward chiefs, was present, and assist-ed with his own hands in setting up the Alliance, such as they were declared at the that the Greeks had stormed the port. Che types for a few lines, and in taking a few impressions of the first sheet in the Owhyhee Spelling Book. Several masters of vesMontmorency. M. de Villele, in his turn, sels, and others, attended to witness a presented a note, the terms of which, hascene, which was the first of its kind ever ving been submitted to the king, obtained the assent of his majesty.

Mr. Whitney returned to Atooi, after a M. the Duke Mattheu de Montmorency visit of four days. He brought with him (who, in the deliberations of Congress, had several dissertations on theology, as he is specifically engaged to cause to be presentpreparing to preach. He urged the print- ed by the French Cabinet, the note exactly ing of school books. The pupils at Atooi as it had been determined upon between of mechanics on the continent, invented a the several Plenipotentiaries,) declared that During the illness of Kaahocmanoo, the he must, in case of modifications, solicit the dise, and also passengers, upon common king and his retinue arrived from Owhyhee. King to accept his resignation. M. de Villele, roads, without the aid of horses. This carking and his retinue arrived from Owhyhee. king to accept his resignation. M. de Villele, They were received with great shoutings who, in the event of the despatch of the by the people, and immediately repaired to note of the Duke Matthieu de Montmorenthe apartment of the sick queen. When cy, must have solicited his retirement, has been charged, ad interim, by his Majesty,

The King of France, by a royal ordinance seated around her bathed in tears." The dated Nov. 23d, has, in consequence of movements among the students which might become dangerous to public order," express their grief without interruption.
The chiefs of the first rank from all the lands, were at Hanarooah, in December. Several of them wished to have schools at is directed to present a plan for a re-or-

Advices have been recived from Madrid habitants of Madrid, and of all Spain, are represented to be in a state of most terrible incertitude respecting pending events. "Oppressed by a despotic and sanguinary minority, they dread they shall become victims. The interval of the arrival of the liberating forces is pregnant with perils; the fury of the revolutionists may urge them to vengeance and excesses of all kinds."

A mail from Paris to Madrid, and two commercial couriers, had been seized by the royalists, near Madrigalijos.

make proposals for a new loan: and there was no great eagerness to participate in it. The sittings of the Cortes possessed no

The wreck of the army of Faith in Catalonia, had formed itself into guerella bands, and constantly harassed the troops of Mina. Her boiler is constructed to return its own M. Asnerez, Fiscal of the Supreme Coun-Majorca.

give an article, professing to be official, On the 13th of November, McKee and Israel Felsom, two Choctaw youths, having completed their term of education at Spain and Portugal, under which Portugal the Foreign Mission School, arrived at was immediately to despatch a corps of Brainerd, on their way home. Both are 1000 picked troops to the assistance of the the British and Foreign Printing Machine, promising young men; though only McKee, Spaniards—the force to be increased as occasions might require.

The recruiting of the Spanish armies was proceeding with the greatest vigour, and levies of conscripts, nearly completed, were hastening to join their respective regi-

From Lisbon the dates are to the 7th of December. The ordinary Cortes assembled on the 1st. The king's speech con-Nov. 29. Several boys of the school have tained no distinct allusion to the state of foous nature was made to the Cortes on the 4th, consisting of all the papers, &c., connected with the queen's refusal to take the oath to the constitution. The penalty in such cases is banishment, and the king had was in a precarious state of health, she had hao, and remain there in seclusion till she children as well as any body, but he should can undergo the sentence. Progress of Liberal Opinions.-It appear

by advices received from Rio, that the ediwas determined to send at least one, if he tor of the paper called the Correio, was lately prosecuted for a libel against the government, and a trial by jury, being the ened on the 12th of October by the arrival first ever known in Brazil, was accorded him by the Prince. He was acquitted. So strongly is the popular sentiment growing in favour of the liberty of the press, that it is Vermont. Mr. Proctor is to reside at High- doubtful whether a jury could be found who would return a verdict of guilty against any defendant charged with a libel.

An American, in a letter, dated Smyrna Nov. 7, 1822, says, the Greek cause has gained much, and I think, the question of their independence nearly established. The Morea, and most of the Islands in the Archipelago, will most probably, (under some conditions) remain to them.

Napoli de Romani was in the possession of the Turks on the 9th of November. The Turks have lately pulled down a part of the glorious Parthenon at Athens, for the sake of the lead which is employed in the junction of the stones.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in London on the 23d December, from Verona.-Previous to his leaving Paris, he sent Lord Fitzroy Somerset to Madrid with the result of the negotiations. A cabinet council was immediately to be held, at which the Duke would explain the details and success of his

negotiations at Verona and Paris.

A fleet, consisting of the Gloucester 74,
Com. Sir E. Owens, Phæton 46, Valorous 20, Eden 20, and Belette 18, sailed from Plymouth, on the 14th of December, for the West Indies. A Portsmouth paper, in speaking of this expedition says, that, there appears to be no longer any doubt that this fleet is intended to reinforce Sir Charles Rowley's squadron at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France.

Russia.—The papers contain very little news from Russia. The autumn had been very mild. One paragraph states, that one of the superior officers who were in the suite of the Emperor Alexander has left Verona on an important mission to the head quar-New-York, Feb. 10-The fast sailing ship ters of the Russian army of the South, with

> them, and ordered that all the books pubshed in the last fifty years should be burnt he might then have some hopes of succeeding. The Carbonari make a great noise and thereby their consequence increases. AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

Jan. 7, being the day for the first Monthle learned from the following extract from
ly Concert for prayer in the year, the printing-press—which is, we trust, to become a
mighty engine of usefulness, was set up in
one of the thatched houses built for the mission by government. Tiamoko (Government to take as lively an intersion by government. Tiamoko (Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the Spanish Government to take as lively an interto the first Month to the following extract from the following extract from the following extract from the following extract from the loth November in destroyin other parts of the Union, they will be able in othe

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM CARRIAGE. Mr. Griffith, of Brompton, England, a entleman known by his travels in Asia linor, has, in connexion with a professor riage is now building at the factory of Messrs Bramah, and its appearance in action may be expected to take place in the course of the autumn. The power to be applied in this machine is equal to that of six horses, and the carriage altogether will be twenty-eight ending on the 8th inst. amounted to 60; 11 feet in length, running upon three inch of which were by consumption of the lungs. wheels, equal to the conveyance of three and a half tons, with a velocity of from three to seven miles per hour, varied at pleasure. The saving in carriage of goods will be fifty per cent, and for passengers inside fares will be taken at outside prices. The usual objections are said to be removed; Advices have been recived from Madrid to the 21st of December. The rational inplosion is to be prevented, not only by the safety valve, but by the distribution of the steam into tubes, so as to render any possi-ble explosion wholly unimportant. Every carriage will be provided with a director of the fore-wheels, sitting in front, and with a director of the steam apparatus sitting in the rear, and the body of the vehicle will be situated between the fore-wheels and the

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 23, Eight days only had been allowed to 1822.—A great object of curiosity is now preparing on the Thames-a new steam vessel, intended for Calcutta. Her engine and boiler occupy only one fifth part of the usual place-her furnace, consuming its own smoke, will perform with one bashe what formerly took one chaldron of coals.voyage, which it is calculated she will per-Previous advices from Madrid of the 14th, form in 36 or 40 days. The invention is American-Perkins is the man, who does

> A newly invented printing press, called was exhibited a few days ago to a numerous body of printers and scientific men in London. Two men and three boys were enabled to print 25 sheets in one minute.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS. The Gazette of Naples, of the 25th of October, mentions that the churches of the capital were crowded with its inhabitants. ened, by one of the most terrible eruptions of Mount Vesuvius that ever occurred. On that | Heathens and domestic Jews." day only, the columns of fire, stones, and ashes which the volcano threw up, had begun to diminish. Several thousands of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood had taken refuge in Naples; the roads were blocked up with stones and ashes.-The noise of the several explosions was tremendous, and the shock of each, as the mountain rocked, was felt on every side for miles. The torrent of lava in the direction of Resina, covered at once more than a hundred acres, and about two hours after sunrise, on the 21st October, it was seen rolling onward about a mile in width. Ashes fell in the streets of the city of Naples.

Terrible Earthquake.- The London papers, by the James Cropper, contain the particulars of a most dreadful earthquake in Syria. It happened on the 18th of August, and slight shocks continued to be felt till the 9th of October: Aleppo, Antioch, and every village and detached cottage in that district or province, were in ten or twelve seconds reduced to a heap of stones and rubbish; 20,000 human beings, constituting one-tenth of the population, were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded! The shock was experienced at Damascus, Adeno and Cyprus. "It was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon; but at no place has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low ground slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of many of them water issued, but soon after subsided. The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shricks, the groans, the accents of agony and des-pair of that long night, cannot be described. The imagination must be left to picture to itself these awful and dreadfully magnificent scenes of horrour and human suffering.

A most excellent institution is established at New-York, called an "Eye Infirmary." Its usefulness may be judged of from the following facts, which are found in their annual report made on the 23d ult.

"By the report, it appeared, that 646 patients were admitted during the past year, though, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, the institution was closed for nearly three months, and 102 remained from the year 1821, making in the whole 749. Of this number 572 have been cured, 17 relieved, 75 not ascertained, 66 remain, and 18 proved incurable. The whole number of patients since the establishment of the Infirmary, is 1756." This society has been established but two years, and it funds are represented as of a very limited nature, yet how greatly and extensively has it disseminated good?

Mechanical Invention.—A Clover Mill has been erected at Poughkeepsie, under the direction of Mr. Bolton, which is highly spoken of, as calculated effectually to separate all the seed from the chaff, and, at the the Duke, to the French Ministers at Madric. The London Courier of the 30th, from which give the details of which we make our extracts, contains its two opinions, as well as those of several Pathology, as well as those of several Pathology, on the subject of these events.

The accounts from Hydra reach to the same time, leave the former remarkably clean and handsome. The machinery is described as very simple, the cost trifling; another successful attack on the Turnish described as very simple, the cost trifling; another successful attack on the Turnish described as very simple, the cost trifling; and, at the same time, leave the former remarkably clean and handsome. The machinery is described as very simple, the cost trifling; another successful attack on the Turnish described as very simple, the cost trifling; and, at the same time, leave the former remarkably clean and handsome. The machinery is described as very simple, the cost trifling; another successful attack on the Turnish described as very simple, the cost trifling; and, at the same time, leave the former remarkably clean and handsome. The machinery is described as very simple, the cost trifling; and, if generally used by the farmers of Dutchess county, it is calculated, that in-

stead of purchasing their clover seed, grown in other parts of the Union, they will be able in a few years to raise a sufficient supply for themselves.—N. Y. Mechanics' Gazette.

The society and intercourse of their countrymen, insomuch that they countrymen that they can procure subsistence, and are entirely a ported by the missions?"

Aegroes.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of North-Carolina, imposing a tax of \$50 on all free male negroes, or persons of colour, between the ages of 15 and 50 years; and to imprison all such perand 50 years; and to imprison all such persons brought into the state on board of vessions brought into the state of vessions brought into the vessions brought i sels, serving as cooks, mariners, &c. until the vessels depart.

On the 21st ult. the powder mill of Mr. Samuel Trotter, near Lexington, Ky. was blown up. The building was torn to pieces, at Tranquebar and Vepery." (Brown and the man who attended the pestles very Miss. vol. i. p. 227.) Mr. W. much burnt-about 1000 pounds of powder were destroyed.

An explosion took place on the 30th ult. at Eden Park Powder Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Six of the workmen were killed, and the society of their countrymen," and seven badly wounded. Six of the latter of the deplorable character of the By the superstitions: but it is in the society of their countrymen," and have died since, and the recovery of the Del. Six of the workmen were killed, and seventh is despaired of.

The deaths in Philadelphia for the week



### THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1823.

MISSIONS.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer proposes several important queries, respecting missionary operations, to which he solicits an answer. Whether he is one of "the charitable and pious, who so liberally bestow their money," we are not dissteam, without one particle escaping, so posed to inquire. He certainly has a right cil of War and Marine, had been exiled to that once filled, it is enough for the whole to the information which he seeks, and which, it is pretty obvious, he must receive, before he can form a correct opinion on the points in question. We shall, therefore, offer a few remarks on each of his queries.

The observations which he has quoted from a Boston paper, we do not deem worthy of notice. The calculations are founded in errour, as our succeeding remarks will prove; and are marked by an entire misconception of the structure and operation of that machinery, by which God is effecting the conversion of the world.

The writer commences by inquiring:

"1st. Are there not people dispersed returning thanks to God-for having preserved through every portion of this country, withit from the danger with which it was threat- out character or responsibility of any kind, levying contributions for converting foreign

Admitting that there are impostors, of Admitting that there are impostors, of hand, by long continuance, by superal this description, the missionary cause is no observances, and by political regulates more answerable for their conduct, than the physician for that of the empiric. But we deny the fact, and the burden of proof lies on the author of the charge implied in the our attention at our very doors?" question. As to " domestic Jews," we have heard of no solicitations on their behalf. We suspect that the writer misapprehends the aims of the societies for the benefit of the Jews. A reference to almost any of the religious publications of the day will enlighten him on this point.

"Does any one, but those who have the management of the immense sums so collected, know what becomes of them? Is there any accountability, except to such persons as are most peculiarly interested in impos-

ing on the public ?" For full satisfaction on these points, we refer the writer to the official reports, in which all contributions and expenditures with due reference to the exigno are noted, with a minuteness which renders fraud impossible. The character of the men who manage these societies is a those of the West, it is an addition sufficient pledge for their integrity. All the for increased exertion in their behalf vigilance of the enemies of missions, and the conscientious watchfulness of their disproportion exist in the relative minutes of the relative minutes o friends, have not, to our knowledge, detect- of the two classes. If twenty thousand ed, in the wide and complicated concerns of should attack New Orleans, and these societies, a single instance of fraud or dred pirates make an incursion in the peculation; while we frequently hear of flagrant knavery in bank directors and cashiers, in government contractors, and indeed in every department of business.

"2. Notwithstanding the large sums raised for the conversion of the Jews, is there a single instance of a miracle of this kind in the United States?"

The remarks made above, touching the Jews, apply to this question. There are very few Jews in the United States, and if no instance of conversion had occurred among them, this would be no objection to exertions for the benefit of those who have actually been converted elsewhere. We might inquire, with about as much reason, " Notwithstanding the large sums raised for the capture of pirates, is there a single instance of an occurrence of this kind in the Potomac?"

"3d. How many Hindoos have been converted to Christianity, in Hindostan, and who are they?"

The Baptist Missions embrace 1000 converts, of which about 800 are natives. Dr. Buchanan states, that the number of native converts, in the Danish mission alone, amounted, in 1805, to 80,000, of ALL THE DIFFERENT CASTS. Other missions in Hin-

They are not all of the lowest Dr. Buchanan asserts the contrary Swartz, in answer to a charge maie member of the British Parliamen, people who are instructed are Parist a Mr. Campbell visited even once on de he would have observed, that more than thirds were of the highest cast; and ni Miss. vol. i. p. 227.) Mr. Ward mention his Letters, several Brahmins and others sons of high cast, who have not only be converts, but teachers of Christiania, converts are, it is true, "discarded superstitions; but it is not true, that there "entirely supported by the missions" the contrary, Mr. Ward distinctly the his Letters, (p. 140) that the converte tain themselves by their own industry, should we admit that all the convers of the lowest cast, are these unwart Christian sympathy and exertion?

"4th.At Java, Ceylon, and wherever the have been attempted by the mission not invariably the case, that the few dren who attend, do it on the expression dition that they are to be fed and close the expense of the teachers?" No-very few instances exist of this

tice. In Ceylon, there is a boarding as tained by the mission. The motive withdraw them altogether from the ence of idolatrous customs and con-The result has already proved the ri of this policy; and from this school mission will doubtless be supplied with sionaries. But this is an inconsiderable and the school operations. The American sion (of which alone we now speak) schools in different parts of the Island taining from 30 to 50 scholars exchi which the masters only are paid mission. The case is similar a find tan, in which, according to Mr. W. 20,000 heathen children are receiving cation, with little, if any, expensely mission funds. The people are nam for schools, that they are ready to themselves to the utmost for their un In the South Sea islands, also, the same tem is pursued, with little exception. our native tribes, the pupils are osen supported by the missions; but it willle collected, that the Indians have appropria ed large sums, which they receive in United States, to the support of themes

"5th. Is not the conversion of an lim the West, of just as much consequent and to our God, as that of an Indian East? and is there, on the whole w the globe, a religion so fortified and that of the Brahmins? Why, then, and our money ten tho sand miles of subjects equally ignorant, cruel and a stitious, and more easily converted, Here we would lav down an arising

evident to the Christian, but which mi general are not disposed to admit, in it is the duty of Christians to labouries conversion of the world to the failed gospel. Here is the point of different tween the friends and opposers of nist They acknowledge no common pri and consequently cannot arrive at the conclusions. In answer to the qui therefore, we say, that the souls of all are equally valuable; and consequent accordance with our axiom, we are to employ our efforts for the benefits each. If the Indians of the East at slaved by a more degrading thrald is still more evident, if, as is the fact. sapeake bay, though no doubt would relative to the obligations of the gont to repel the invaders in both points hesitation would arise touching ten degree of effort required in each dis cases. But the writer seems to for great exertions made for the contest our native tribes. These are stress cheering assurances of success whom are these efforts made? Bythe men who are labouring, at the sant to illuminate the darkness of India light of the gospel. In reference by sertion, that the savage is " more converted" than the Hindoo, we are afre the writer loses sight of that Divine which is equally necessary and equal cacious to regenerate the souls whatever may be their rank in the ivilization " 6th. If it be urged that the kings

heaven is of small beginnings, and if not greater obstacles were met come by the first propagators of C these obstacles were so over appearance of the Saviour, in earth; by men partaking of the spiration of God himself, and who no subscriptions of money to the millions, to enable there to conso

The "obstacles" to the converie

ore in the depravi aliar combinations ces. The first propa from "the appear person upon earth" the present day, exce ersonal qualifications nversions mostly to nsion of Christ; and e of the descent of the e labours of the fir signally prospered promised now, to co the servants of the in the qualifications dern missionaries, mu eased attention to the power. There is ms were required to of the first missions ny rational man to o missions, unless he not bound to under objects can be attain are now, as briefly all the queries of t e that he will obtain d be assisted to pa share the triumph e rapidly advancing

RUARY 15, 18

ALABAMA. ter from the Rev. Ja ed Dec. 14th, states ama, ninety-eight B. nciations, fifty-five s, and eleven licentia reuits of this and th States; one Episcop one Roman Catholi is visits to the seve of a missionary spi ims, "that there s osition to missions rodigious, that any al sound, should o use that ever enga RELIGIOUS FREI

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tience of Christ. LITERARY. nall volume, entitled , designed to promote by the Rev. Same ork, has recently ermons are spoken o purpose designed ects treated are jud style is lucid and c are glad to observe n published at l irs of the life and ch ot, Apostle of the ! By Rev. M. Moor in Natick."-This ! sioneer in the marc se among our native in grateful rememb nen as Elliot, Brains legacies to the chur speak to the hea of Christ, inviting wn bright path to a c COLUMBIAN COL

isit of Professor W , to England, for the donations to its fun cessful. The Mission ber says, "Professor and has receive of Lord Gambier the Bishop of Durh Lord Calthorp, M her distinguished pe riends of various deno ciety was formed in 3d ult. for the purpo pel among seamen.

CANAL NAVIGAT increasing resource e, and the splendic ork Canals, have set projects, for the imp intercourse, by me others, the project ter (Mass.) to Pro much interest in the diately concerned. mediately discarded from intercourse of their on comuch that they cause ince, and are entirely an issions?" \*the appearance of the Sarom apon earth" than missionat all of the lowest car sserts the contrary; and er to a charge made by British Parliament, sapa n of Christ; and it was in cone, that the best part of the of the descent of the Holy Ghost, structed are Parias H labours of the first missionaries ited even once our churserved, that more than to romised now, to crown the exere highest cast; and so it servants of the cross. The difd Vepery." (Brown's Ris the qualifications of the ancient 7.) Mr. Ward mention in missionaries, must be supplied, al Brahmins and other pe who have not only ber chers of Christianity. T is true, "discarded eir countrymen;" apr character of the Hinder t it is not true, that they ar not bound to undertake them, or ted by the missions," o . Ward distinctly states 10) that the converts may y their own industry. B

RUARY 15, 1828.

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here now, as briefly as possible, reall the queries of the writer; and hat he will obtain entire satisfache assisted to participate in the share the triumphs of that cause, empldly advancing to the accomat dits glorious designs.

ALABAMA.

no from the Rev. James A. Ranaldod Dec. 14th, states, that there are ma, ninety-eight Baptist churches, intions, fifty-five ordained Baptist and eleven licentiates; ten Presbymisters, eighteen Methodist ditto, incuits of this and the adjacent parts States; one Episcopalian, one Secedone Roman Catholic.

Ranaldson was on a Missionary tour, is visits to the several Associations, much satisfaction in observing the ed amissionary spirit. "Strange!" ins, "that there should be found on to missions in a Christian Proligious, that any one, who knows sound, should oppose the most use that ever engaged the heart of

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

at has passed the legislature of Mato sholish the religious tests which therto been recognised by her laws. pirt of our political system guarantees red liberty of conscience, and it is to see our civil regulations begaore entirely conformed to this prin-Religion always suffers, in her essenterests, by an alliance with the civil She was sought, while wandering wested among Princes, who atand in her name, to trample on the pard world. But this elevation was and at the expense of much of her and peace, and this honour proved "the soldier's coat, and the crown mi"-a mockery of her true digh is the boast of our country, that alone is religion placed on the true ba-May it be ours to prove, that the cone, when free from legal restraints, subwith most readiness and devotion, to

LITERARY.

mall volume, entitled " Sermons for designed to promote their immediate the Rev. Samuel Nott, Jr. of lork, has recently been published. ermons are spoken of, as well adapturpose designed by the author. cts treated are judiciously selected, le style is lucid and chaste.

are glad to observe, that a volume published at Boston, entitled, as of the life and character of Rev. not, Apostle of the North American a By Rev. M. Moore, pastor of the pioneer in the march of missionary the among our native tribes, ought to 4 men as Elliot, Brainerd and Martyn, blegacies to the church. Being dead, let speak to the hearts of the young of Christ, inviting them to follow an bright path to a crown of glory.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

ait of Professor Woods, of this into England, for the purpose of ob- MR. EDITOR. says, "Professor Woods is now Lord Gambier, Lord Teign-Lord Calthorp, Mr. Wilberforce, ads of various denominations."

ety was formed in Charleston, S. C. alt for the purpose of promoting among seamen.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

creasing resources and wants of Canals, have set in motion a vaothers, the projected Canal from (Mass.) to Providence (R. 1.)

the depravity of the heart, the Blackstone, through which the propos- foundation. But still it is contended that the depravity of external circular and will pass, and the adjacent countered the man is honest and would will be a still it is contended that the depractal cir-diar combinations of external cir-diar combinations of external cir-try, contain a population adjacent coun-The first propagators of Chris-and the manufacturing and the adjacent countries and the manufacturing and the adjacent countries and t The first proposed and in overcoming and the manufacturing and agricultural interests have acquired and agricultural interests have acquired an importance, certainly not surpassed in any equal extent of territory in the Union. The distance is 40 gospel are their unceasing standard of belief and actions. Let us not hold the truth in present day, except in reference territory in the Union. The distance is 40 miles, and the actions of the Apostles. miles, and the estimated expense of the Canal is about \$220,000 qualifications took place after Canal is about \$320,000. The Report of markably favourable, and that other cirisbours of the crown the exercumstances favour the undertaking. It is a canal, would amount annually to \$105,000. A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for an act of inand attention to the means within corporation, preparatory to commencing the power. There is no doubt, that enterprise. A similar petition was rejected by the Legislature of pener. Incredit to defray the ex-were required to defray the exd the first missionaries; and it is local considerations," in the language of the first missional man to object to the exnissions, unless he can show that by a reference to the fact, that the trade, which will be determined by the Canal to hects can be attained without this Providence, is now mostly carried on by than an act of incorporation will be granted.

A bill "incorporating the Potomac Canal Company," has been postponed to the next session of the General Assembly, of Maryland, (rejected) by a vote, in the House of Delegates, of 43 to 27. This is the effect of the opposition made to the measure from

A report has been made in the Virginia House of Delegates, in favour of providing by law, in conjunction with the state of Maryland, for the further improvement of the Navigation of the Potomac river, by an entire canal navigation. A Committee has been instructed to bring in a bill for this

The following paragraphs, on the general subject of our article, we copy from the Intelligencer.

The Philadelphia papers state, that STE-PHEN GIRARD, Esq. of that city, has loaned two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars to the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the purpose of completing the important improvements on that river. Mr. Girard has employed his money wisely as well as safely. If he would but turn his attention seriously for half an hour to the Potomac Canal, its importance, and the certain profit of an investment of money in that object, we are impressed with the belief, that the canal would be completed, by him alone, within five years from the day of its

The State of Ohio appears to persist in the measures preliminary to a system of Internal Improvement, and particularly to the cutting of a Canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River. At a late meeting of the Canal Commissioners, Mr. Forrer, the Assistant Engineer, was directed to proceed immediately to the heads of the Great Mineighbourhood of the Sandusky and Sciota summit, to make similar examinations with row. regard to the introduction at the summit level of the Sandusky and Whetstone waters; together with some other examinations connected with the Sandusky and Sciota Canal route.

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, we perceive the Board of Public Works has its attention directed to improvements in the tide-water, instead of canalling the up-land. The Report of the Civil Engineer, embracing a plan for "removing the flats" in Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, has been adopted, and is to be executed with all possible despatch. Advertisements are already published of the letting of the works, at Wilmington, on the 1st of March next. The works are to consist of jetties and em-

A letter from Dover states, that the Legislature of DELAWARE has passed a resolution appropriating \$25,000 for the use of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Com-

We have just had an opportunity of seeing the Report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund of the State of New-York, which discloses the following particulars in regard to that truly magnificent undertaking. The whole amount received and paid out for the execution, by the Canal Commissioners, from the commencement of the business, (1817,) to the 31st December last, was \$5,603,386; four and a quarter millions of which were the fruit of loans, under the authority of the state. The nett proceeds of tolls to be received during the year 1823, is estimated at 85,000 dollars. The amount which will be required to finish these works, it is said, will be about two and a half millions of dollars; and, costly as this work will have been, it is supposed, it will, when completed, yield a handsome interest.

> (COMMUNICATED.) EXPLANATION.

ions to its funds, promises to I observed in a late number of the Chris-The Missionary Register for tian Watchman, a short but keen replication to my defence of the personal character and has received the cordial lished in the Star a few weeks since. The editor seems to have applied the remarks Bishop of Durham, the Earl of to himself more closely than was intended by the author. My strictures were not designed so immediately for the Watchman, distinguished persons, and of lias for personal characters, who manifest a spirit of unrelenting intolerance towards all

who differ from them in opinion. I conceive that Mr. B. has "erred from the truth," and therefore wish that he might be reclaimed, for his own happiness and the glory of Christ. But neglect, cold rejection, and persecution, are ill qualified to effect the recovery. Counsel, administered in the spirit of meekness, will have a far greater inand the splendid success of the Canals, have set in motion a vametric fluence. There is a difference between Christian fellowship and church communion.

Mr. B. blends these, and admits into the Mr. B. olellus these, and individual conscience, rather than the positive prerequisites of the Head of the church. I conceive much interest in the section of countries of the section of cly concerned. The valley of ture of the system is of sand, on a sandy

The Baptists have been persecuted as se ceders and heretics of a wicked class. Let unrighteousness.

PATRONAGE OF LITERATURE.

The Legislature of Virginia have granted to the University a loan of \$60,000, to complete the buildings. The Legislative patronage conferred on Dickinson College, at Carlisle in Pennsylvania, has revived that institution, and it has now nearly one nundred pupils. A bill, appropriating twenty thousand dollars more to the College, is before the Senate at Harrisburg, and likely to pass. With this additional donative, two hundred scholars may be received.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lewiston, N. Y. dated January 3d, 1823.

Some time since I saw in the Star charcoal recommended for a disorder of the liver; and, as I had laboured for more than fourteen years under a complaint of that kind, I was induced to make a trial. I took a table spoonful twice a-day, in half a teacup full of sweet milk, for six days; afterwards once or twice a week, as circumstances required; and have laid aside the medicine I was compelled to take formerly, and find myself much more comfortable than at any other time since I was first taken, though not en-

The Senate of Pennsylvania have declined interfering in the disputes of the Congrega tion of St. Mary's Church.

#### CONGRESS.

SENATE. Mondar, February 10.

The bills brought from the House of Representatives, on Friday, for concurrence, were read the second time; amongst them bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed 1799, which bill was, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Massa-

chusetts, referred to a Select Committee. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill directing the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims for services rendered in the rears 1792, 3 4, and on the question whether he bill should be engrossed and read a third time, it was decided in the affirmative.

The Senate next resumed the consideration of the bill from the House of Representatives granting certain lands to the State of Ohio for the purpose of laying out and making a road from the lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the Western bounami and Scioto rivers, to ascertain the fa- dary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, cility of introducing the heads of the former into the latter, at or near Roundheadsably to the provisions of the Indian treaty some discussion, was laid over until to-mor-

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports. Some dis-cussion arose on the provisions of this bill, after which the bill was postponed until to-

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the District of Colum bia, was received from the House, read twice, and referred to a Committee. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 11.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, proposed a joint resolution, embracing the following amendment to the Constitution:

That Congress shall have power to adopt and execute a system of internal improve ments, confined to great national purposes. The bill yesterday ordered to be engross-ed was read the third time, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for con-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to regulate the commercial in-tercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports: and after some further discussion of its details, and some amendment thereof, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the proposition of Mr. Taylor, of Va. to amend the constitution of the U. States, in regard to the election of President of the United States, together with the substitute proposed therefor by Mr. Dickerson, of New-Jersey

Mr. Dickerson spoke two hours in favour

of his amendment. When he had finished, Mr. Holmes, of Maine, proposed, as an amendment to the original proposition, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that questions of the validity of the election of President and of the proceedings therein, shall be determined by both Houses of Congress, in joint meeting; and in regard to the Vice-President, shall be determined by the Senate. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

Mr. Lanman, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported as being duly en-grossed, a bill to regulate the commercial ntercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports, which had its

third reading and was passed.

The Senate were principally occupied, to-day, in discussing the proposition to extend the charter of the Mechanick's Bank of

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 13.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the Senate took up the bill to amend the "act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory," together with the amen offered thereto; and on motion of Mr. S. the bill and amendments were committed to the Committee of Finance.

Several bills and a joint resolution were

read the second time On motion of Mr. Lowrie, the Senate reat the hour of eleven o'clock in the morn-

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to extend the charter of the Mechanick's Bank of Alexandria, which was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution Mr. Taylor, of Virginia proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President of the United States, together with the amendments offered thereto by Mr. Dickerson, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine.

Mr. Holmes spoke nearly two hours, in support of his amendment, when the resolution and amendment were postponed till Monday next.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, February 14.

A communication was received from the President of the United States, transmitting sundry accounts from the Treasury and War Departments-which was laid upon

Mr. Barbour reported, without amend-ment, the bill from the House for extending the jurisdiction of Justice of the Peace in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Lanman reported, as duly engross-

ed, the bill from the House to extend the charter of the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria; which bill was subsequently read the third time, and PASSED. The Senate having proceeded, in Com-

mittee of the whole, to consider the bill for authorizing the sale of the Lead Mines and Salt Spring lands of the United States, considerable debate ensued; when on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was postponed to Tuesday next.

Several written messages were received from the President of the United States; and The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, February 8.

Mr. Kent, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill from the Senate, providing for the accommodation of the Circuit Court of the United States, for Washington county, in the District of Columbia, and for the preservation of the records of said Court, reported the same without amendment; and the bill was committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

The following resolution, submitted by

Mr. Rankin, was agreed to. Resolved, That the President of the U States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives, at the next session of Congress, the information heretofore requested by a resolution of this House, in relation to the salt springs, lead and copper mines; accompanied by such other infor-mation as he may be in possession of, or obtain, as to the probable value of each of them, and of the reservations attached to each; of the extent to which they have been worked, or are susceptible of being worked; the advantages and proximity of each to navigable waters; the origin, nature and extent, of any claims made to any of with any other information deemed important by him, in relation to such salt springs, ead and copper mines.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the House took up the bill to extend the jurisdiction of jusices of the peace within the District of Columbia. (Giving to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction over all cases in which the debt and damages do not exceed \$50.) The bill was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The House took up the bill on Manufactures, which was discussed till the hour of

adjournment. Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 10 Mr. Mercer offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to enter upon and to prosecute, from time to time, such negotiations with the several maritime powers of Europe and America, as he may deem expedient, for the effectual abolition of the African Slave Trade, and its ultimate denunciation, as pfracy, under the Law of Nations, by the consent of the civilized

The resolve being read, Mr. Mercer announced his intention to

call it up on Monday next.

An engrossed bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace within the District of Columbia was read a third time, PASSED, and sent to the Senate for its con-

The bill on manufactures was again taken up and discussed. Adjourned.

Tuesdar, February 11.

Mr. Plumer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which a bill from the Senate to provide for the division of the State of South Carolina into two judicial districts," was committed, reported the same without amendment; and, after the adoption of one or two amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Much other business, not of general importance, was despatched this day.

The bill on manufactures was again taken up and discussed.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, February 12.

Mr. Plumer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, which was twice read and committed. The bill from the Senate to divide South

Carolina into two judicial districts, was taken up, had a third reading and passed.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Mr. White, of Vermont, laid on the table the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating and setting apart a moiety, or portion of the avails of the an-nual sales of the public lands, for the pur-pose of establishing a permanent increasing fund; the interest of which, after it shall have increased to a given sum, shall be discributed, for the promotion of education, in the several states, according to the principles of equal right and justice.

The bill relative to manufactures was taken up, and after a discussion which lasted till 10 o'clock, P. M. the question was taken solved to meet, until it be otherwise ordered, on the motion to strike out the first section, and decided in the negative, ayes 51, nays

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 13.

Mr. M Duffie, of South Carolina, appear] ed to-day, and took his seat.

A bill from the Senate "to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports," wa read twice and committed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee proceeded to the conideration of the bill making the general appropriations for the expenditures of the civil list for the current year.

Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, moved to amend the bill, by inserting a clause "For the repair and preservation of the Cumber

land road, \$25,000."

Adjourned.

Mr. Hardin offered the following as amendatory of the proposition of Mr. Trimble: " That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to employ a suitable person or agent to superintend the repair of the said

Mr. Trimble received this as a modifica tion of his amendment.

Mr. Buchanan accompanied his remarks

on the subject with an amendment, which he proposed to Mr. Trimble's amendment. The amendment, of three sections in length, proposes a recession to the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, of those parts of the road which fall within their jurisdiction, on condition that they will respectively for ever keep such portion of the road in good repair, and shall collect no more toll than is necessary for that purpose, and to defray the expense of collection; imposing upon them, also, the obligation of annually accounting for the tolls received, and the manner in which the tolls are expended.

FRIDAY, February, 14.

Several bills were reported to-day, and referred to appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. Metcalfe, of Kentucky, the Committee on Indian Affairs were in structed to inquire what abuses had been committed by the late Superintendent of Indian Trade, in the purchase and sale of goods, &cc.

Mr. Tod. moved that the Committee of the Whole should be discharged from the further consideration of the Tariff Bill; which was decided in the negative Ayes 66,

The House then resumed the consideration of the Appropriation Bill. Some debate took place on the amendment to include an appropriation for the Cumberland Road; but without taking the question on this subject, the

House adjourned.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received several pieces of pieces ry, which have some merit, but which are not sufficiently correct, either in conception or metre, to entitle them to insertion.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. SAMUEL HILLS, of Alexandria, to Mrs. Eunocia Girb, daughter of Major Richard

Dorsey, of Baltimore. On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, at St. Patrick's church, Hon. Sa-MULL CAMPBELL, member of the House of Representatives, from New-York, to Miss Mansa REGINA QUEEN, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Barton, Mr. LAMBERT TREE, Printer, to Miss LAU-RA MATILDA BORNOWS, daughter of Mr. Jo.

seph Borrows, all of this city.

At Barnesville, Maryland, on the 30th ult.
by the Rev. Wm. Sedgwick, Henry Young, Esq.
to Miss Mangaret, youngest daughter of Mr.
Joseph Chiswell, of Montgomery county, Md.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the same, Mr. William S. Hays, Merchant, to Miss Eleonora Hardy, all of Barnesville; Maryland.

DIED.

On the 26th ult. of a pulmonary consumption, the Rev. SANUEL O. HENDRON, recently Pastor of the churches at Bethel, Waterliele, Buckmarsh and Winchester, in Frederick and Shenandoah counties, Virginia.

At Malacca, on the 27th of May, four days after his return from Sincapore and Penang, which Islands he visited with the hope of re-covery, Dr. Milys, that valuable missionary of the London Missionary Society.

Report of Deaths in Washington City during the month of January, 1823.

Convulsions Pleurisy . Fever Do. Typhus Do. Puerperal Consumption Do. (coloured) (nbn resident) Pneumonia (coloured) Do. Contusion Suddenly Tetanus Chelic Old Age Intemper Still-born Hepatitib

Illumination of Peale's

Children

By order of the Board of Health

COURT OF DEATH. Corner of Eleventh Street and Pennsylva

EXPERIENCE having proved the rich and powerful effect of a judicious illumination, the public are respectfully informed, that this Exhibition will open for that purpose, this Evening, to continue, during the season, open-

Admittance 25 cents. Lickets for the season, 50 cents. Children, as usual, half price.

ay it not be replic Saviour, in pers arraking of the daimself, and who there to convert en ?"

to the conversion of substantially the s

### Doetry.

EVENING.

Though the hues of the morning are splendid

And her gales are fresh, and her odours And the vales seemed bathed with a living

light, In every dew drop hung;

Though cool is the wing of the balmy air, And though every flower is budding fair, And the mountain waves are murmuring where The sweetest songs are sung;

Though noon may boast of her brightest gem, Of her liquid light and her whelming blaze : And may wreathe her peerless diadem, With a circle of dazzling rays;

Though never may wealth of hallowed shrine, Nor ocean caves, nor earthly mine, Glitter with splendour so pure as thine, When the magic of glory plays;

Yet the calmness of Evening is lovelier far, When the golden sun has sunk in the sea, And the clear blue sky, and the sparkling star, Speak, Lord, alone of thee.

'Tis the 'still small voice' when thou art known 'Tis earth half veiled, and before thy throne, Where the humbled spirit is meekly shown, From man and his passions free.

Yes, Loan! 'tis an hour which thy Spirit has blest,

Thou hast hallowed its silence-its calm is thine own; And when day's giddy tumult is hush'd to rest,

Our souls breathe a holier tone : And dreams of a brighter and happier sphere, And of beings more pure than the purest here, And heavenly hopes, unmingled with fear,

Descend at this hour alone.

#### Miscellany.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR. MYSTERIES INSEPARABLE FROM THE RE

LIGION OF A SINFUL GREATURE.

The word mystery in the New Testament denotes, in its largest sense, something hidden, something which has not been re-realed by God, and which is too prof and or sublime to be discovered by unassisted human reason. It is a relative term, and always has respect to the intellectual capacities of those beings to whom the mystery is presented. Thus, for instance, what might be entirely mysterious to a man, might be no mystery to an angel; because it might involve nothing but what his superlor capacities might enable him instantly

to comprehend. The same truth also may be perfectly mysterious to an individual at one time, and perfectly free from mystery

being, with him there is nothing but light, nothing but certainty.

It may be remarked, that whenever the word is used in the New Testament, it refers to something which had at some preccding period been unknown, but which is longer so, being now the subject of Di- and preserve me unto his heavenly king- even amidst the utmost fury of its rage, let vine revelation. When, for instance, the dom; to whom be glory for ever and ever." it never be forgotten, that it is the indispendisciples came to our Saviour, with the inquiry why he spake unto them in parables, his reply was, 'Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, (that is, of the gospel) but to them (the people) it is not given. The truths to which our Lord here refers, he does not call 'mysteries,' in respect to the know-ledge of his disciples, but to their former ignorance, and the present ignorance of the people. To the disciples they had been partially revealed, and so far, were no longer mysteries. In the epistle to the Romans, Paul, speaking of the future conversion of the Jews to the Christian religion, a truth which was then revealed for the first time to the Romans, says, 'For I would not, bre-thren, that ye should be ignorant of this ciety in the universe. Here the righteous mystery.' It was a mystery, as it respected their former ignorance of it; but after this gaged in the same pursuits; dwelling in the revelation made by the apostle, the mystery no longer continued. Towards the close relation of domestic life. Death breaks up of the epistle, he speaks of 'the revelation all these connexions.-Into the New Jerusa of the mystery, which was kept secret since lem, "there shall in no wise enter any thing the world began, but now is made manifest; that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh plainty referring to the Christian religion, abomination, or maketh a lie." There are which was unknown by the world before none but holy beings, intelligent, active, lothe advent of Christ, but which is now unving and beloved. What must it be, my derstood, being clearly revealed. In the brethren, to join "the general assembly, and first epistle to the Corinthians, ministers of church of the first born;" to behold those the gospel are styled 'stewards of the mysteries of God,' that is, men employed by God in dispensing to the world those truths which had been hidden from past generative but their social converse; to embrace them as tions. And, to mention but one case more, the apostle, in that noble argument, which he introduces in the epistle just referred to, for the resurrection of the dead, says, 'Behold I show you a mystery.' The doctrine of the resurrection was then new in the strains of that "innumerable company of the research was then new in the strains of the forther same have of the resurrection was then new in the angels," who for thousands of years, have world, and was mysterious, not in relation to those whom it was then published, but to on the glories of the Godhead; to adore the those who had lived in former ages. The perfections of their Creator; to serve him, same remarks will apply in general to all day and night, with all the strength of their the other passages in which this word is mighty faculties, and with all the intensity found in the New Testament.—Those truths of their glowing affections? Is this all? No, which are spoken of as mysterious are to be my hearers, the hope of the believer centres considered so only in relation to the period in God; and he shall behold the face of his when they were hidden from the world. In Redeemer. This was the salvation for which this sense, the whole system of Christianity was a mystery; but since its promulgation by Christ and his apostles, it is no longer mysterious, being perfectly clear and intel-

It will readily be perceived that this view of the subject entirely puts aside the common objection to the mysteries of the gospel, that we are required to believe what we cannot comprehend. Does any one say that it is unreasonable that he should believe in the union which the Bible represents as existing between divinity and humanity in the person of our Saviour; or in the final resurrection of the dead; I answer that he is required to believe nothing concerning either of these truths, which involves any reflection upon his reason, nothing which is not supported by the clearest evidence. His assent is indeed demanded exidence. His assent is indeed demanded from all condemnation, on the great and ter-

trines; but he is not required to believe any rible day of the Lord. Immanuel has left thing more concerning them than is reveal- the dead; our Jesus has ascended on high, ed in scripture; and upon what better evidence, I would ask, can he credit any thing, than upon the authority of God? Take, for instance, the doctrine of a resurrection. He "is become the first fruits of them that desirous of hearing his opinion on the sub-All that we are required to believe concerning this is the simple fact, and as many of man came also the resurrection of the dead. The had the case, "said be "with Adam? He had the circumstances which relate to it, as are revealed in scripture. If we were required them also which sleep in Jesus, will God to believe precisely in what the change at bring with him. When Christ, who is our the resurrection will consist, and what will life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear be the nature of those qualities by which the with him in glory. For this corruptible glorified body will be distinguished, then in- must put on incorruption, and this mortal deed we might justly complain of being must put on immortality. Then shall be Holy Ghost, and endued with the true knowplaced under an unreasonable requisition, because, unless God should make another revelation, these are subjects upon which we could not be informed, and with respect we could not be informed, and with respect victory?" Then shall the objects of faith rents, wives, children, and every thing else, to which our faith could only be blind and be realized; and Christian hope attain the much more perfectly than Adam knew irrational. But if we admit the authenticity of revelation, and it is here taken for granted that we do; we cannot be convicted of cre- ed into the heart of man, the things which dulity in believing that the dead shall be raised, unless it be credulity to believe upon This unutterable and inconceivable felicity the authority of God. If indeed some venture to trust their own reason; and, not contented with the revelation which God has which awaits the suffering, dying child of made, launch out into the fathomless ocean God. No wonder, then, that he welcomes the other. "Nor I neither," rejoined he, of unrevealed mystery, and indulge their irreverent speculations concerning the secret counsels of God, they do it at their peril; they must settle the account with their conscience and their Judge: if they will be Of elder brothers, to his Father's throne." wise above that which is written, let them not charge the absurdities into which they may run, to the gospel, but to their own ig-norance and rashness. The gospel requires our assent to nothing for which it does not furnish the clearest evidence. If we leave the gospel, and, instead of receiving the truths which it reveals, in their naked simplicity, attempt to speculate upon them, and go farther than our guide has conducted us, we may expect to lose ourselves in the mists of errour and absurdity.

I think every reader will now agree with me, that the objection to mysteries, which is often so confidently urged, has no weight in reference to the revealed mysteries of the Bible. It is not the fact that the dead will be raised, or that there is a union of two natures in the Son of God, that is a mystery to Christians; but it is the manner in which the resurrection will be accomplished, and in which this incomprehensible union exists. It will at once be seen these are two distinct subjects of inquiry; so distinct, that we may have perfect evidence with respect to the one, and be in absolute ignorance with regard to the other. There are undoubtedly many sublime mysteries in religion; and it would be easy to show that the man who makes this the ground of an objection against revelation, must, also, if he would be consistent, abandon the first truths of natural religion, and assume the monstrous character of an atheist.

[Remainder in our next.]

THE BELIEVER'S HOPE.

From a Sermon of Rev. John Woodbridge. WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THIS HOPE?

A complete release from all the sorrows of blood, over which Satan, for so many ages mortality. With the last pulsation of life, reigned. God grant that our beloved counat another; because it may please God to make a revetation of it. It is hardly necessary to say, that with the Infinite Mind there is nothing mysterious. However much there may be in the perfections of his nature, and in the designs of his providence, which are incomprehensible to every other. which are incomprehensible to every other to sing and to rejoice through eternity. "And tion of the dreadful conflict. For the elect's I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, sake it shall be shortened. And I had al-Write, blessed are the dead which die in most said, let Christians of the present day the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the be united and diligent in doing their duty,-Spirit, that they may rest from their labours; in spreading the gospel,—and in besieging and their works do follow them. And the the throne of grace-AND THE CONFLICT Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, SHALL BE MADE SHORTER STILL! And

> WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THIS HOPE? The possession of a character completely holy. In this life, sin is the greatest burden of the believer; under this, he daily groans; from this, he earnestly seeks deliverance in vain. It shall not be always thus. "No, the conflict will be short; the victory will soon be won; I shall trample on all the enemies of my peace. My submission will be entire, my love perfect, my praise uninterrupted and eternal. I shall be like HIM, for I shall see him as he is. Moment of ineffable felicity, hasten! Come, Lord Jesus; O, come quickly."

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THIS HOPE? and the wicked are found together encontinued to gaze, with a delight ever new, Jacob waited. This it was, which, in the view of the early disciples, constituted the supreme glory of the heavenly world. "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."—"I am in a strait betwixt two, having a desire to depart, and be with Christ; which is far better." Communion with Jesus is the highest felicity his people can know, or desire on earth; what is it, then, to behold Jesus without a veil; to be absorbed in fellowship with Jesus,

in his eternal kingdom? WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THIS HOPE? Employments the most pure and ravishing. To study the character and works of God, to praise him without rest or weariness, to worship eternally at his feet ;-this

is the business of heaven. WHAT ARE THE OBJECTS OF THIS HOPE?

brought to pass the saying that is written, ledge of God, he so spake. After the same death is swallowed up in victory. O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy grandeur of its consummation.—"Eye hath Eve." not seen, nor ear heard, neither have enter-God hath prepared for them that love him." shall never, never fail. It is not only an exceeding, but an eternal weight of glory, the king of terrors.

-Happy day! that breaks his chain; That manumits; that calls from exile home, And re-admits him through the guardian hand

FROM DR. MILLER'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON. THE TIME OF THE MILLENNIUM.

On this subject I profess to know so little, and feel myself so little entitled to speak with confidence, that I shall, of course, forbear to pronounce positively. That it will arrive, and before a long lapse of time, I have no more doubt than I have that the judgment of the great day will arrive. But perhaps we may say of the former, as we certainly must of the latter-Of that day, and of that hour knoweth no man. Possibly some of your children's children may see t, if not in its meridian glory, yet in its early dawn. But he that believeth shall not make haste. Let us patiently wait the Lord's time. Of one thing we may be certain, that it will be brought on as fast and as soon as infinite wisdom sees best; and faster or sooner no enlightened believer would allow himself for a moment to desire. The vision is for an appointed time; but at the end it will speak and not lie. Though it tarry, wait for it, for it will come, it will not tarry

(Habak. ii. 3.) But I ought in candour to say, that before the millennium can arrive, there are, I fear, yet to be exhibited in our world, and especially on the old Latin Earth, scenes from which, if we could fully anticipate them, the stoutest heart would turn away appalled and shuddering. Yes; scenes, of which to hear in the most distant manner, shall make the ears of the men of that generation tingle! The great day of the battle of God Almighty is yet to come; a battle which must rage with peculiar violence on the site of that empire of persecution and blood, over which Satan, for so many ages sable harbinger of blessings unparalleled and glorious! Again, then, I say, let no man's heart fail him at the prospect. The Lord of Hosts is with us; the God of Jacob

is our refuge. Selah. FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Alexander Cruden .- This eminent divine, the author of a Concordance which has immortalized his name, and which is considered the first and best in the English language, is thus spoken of in the History of the Life of the Rev. Hugh Peters; and the following account is given of the author, and

the writing of this immense work.
"The Rev. Mr. Cruden, an eminent scholar in the University of Cambridge, England, being a meek and pious man, but also a puritan, emigrated to Boston, and was settled by Dr. Mather and Mr. Cotton at a place called Rehoboth, four miles east of the town of Providence, in the state of Rhode-Island, the most barren soil in Massachusetts; for Mather and Cotton acted like moderators or bishops at that time in Boston, and named the town Rehoboth, because the word means, 'The Lord hath made

room for his beloved.' "This pious clergyman, with his pious companions, not knowing their danger, went and formed the settlement of Rehoboth: the site being pleasant the air salubrious, and the prospect horrible. But the innocence of Cruden and his followers conciliated the savages, and they became friendly. They built a church, and encircled it with a set of houses like a half moon, facing the creek, where they worshipped the Creator with great devotion, and Cruden taught their children the arts and sciences gratis. The town is yet famous in New England for the education of its children. In that barren soil, Cruden spent a useful life, and made to himself a name in the Christian church, that will last as long as the Bible. There he formed the first Concordance of the Old and New Testaments, which was ever made in the English tongue. It was adopted and printed by the University of Cambridge, in England, and with additions and improvements, has passed through many editions, still under the name of Cruden's Concordance. The ingenuity and herculean la-bour displayed in this necessary index of the Bible, even astonished the old and new world; but Cruden got no money for the copy, either in New or Old England; yet

- Hebrew roots are found - 'To flourish best in barren ground.'

he gained everlasting fame in Christendom,

and Butler, in his Hudibras, fixed immortali-

ty on Cruden's wisdom, perseverance and

patience in making his Concordance, at Re-

hoboth, bordering on Seekonk Plain, as bar-ren as the Numidian Sands, by his sarcastic

Alluding to Cruden's ingenuity at Reho-both, and to the wisdom of Moses on Mount

ANECDOTE OF LUTHER.

several things at supper, he put the ques-tion, "Whether in the life to come, we shall the case," said he, "with Adam? He had never seen Eve; but when God made her, lay fast asleep; yet, as soon as he awoke, he did not inquire who she was, or whence she came, but said, This is flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone. Now, how came he to know that? but that, being full of the manner, we shall also be renewed by Christ in the other world, and shall know our pamuch more perfectly than Adam knew

Two lads, 10 or 12 years of age, were overheard talking, as they passed along the street, about swearing; and referring to a former occasion, when they were reproved at the Sunday School, one asked the other, "have you sworn since?" "No," replied 'nor will I again."

Fear is implanted in us, as a preservative from evil; and its duty is, not to overbear reason but to assist it; nor should it be suffered to tyrannize over the imagination, to raise phantoms of horror, or to beset life with supernumerary distresses.

He is the wise man, who knows how to

govern his passions and affections. Our passions are our infirmities. He that can make a sacrifice of his will is lord of himself.

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